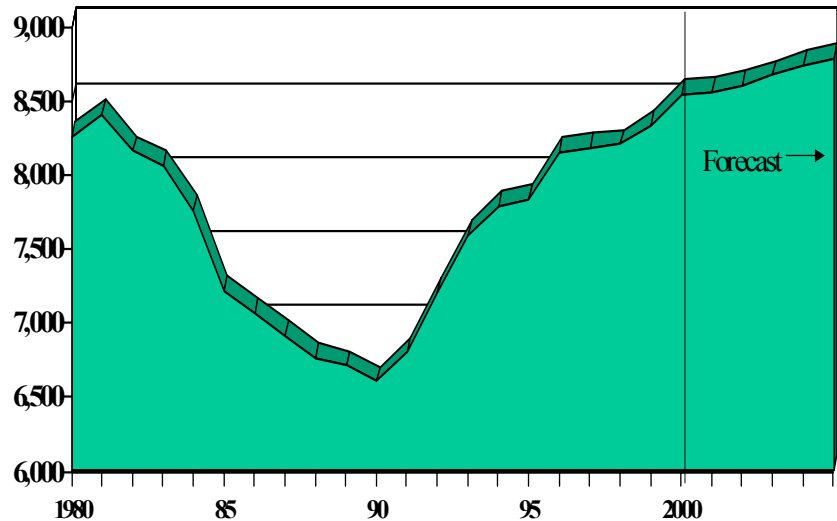


Population Profile

Grand County's total population fell after the end of the energy boom in the 80s, but recovered with strong, steady growth in the 90s. The county's population rose 28 percent during the decade. Moderate rates of growth are forecast through 2005.

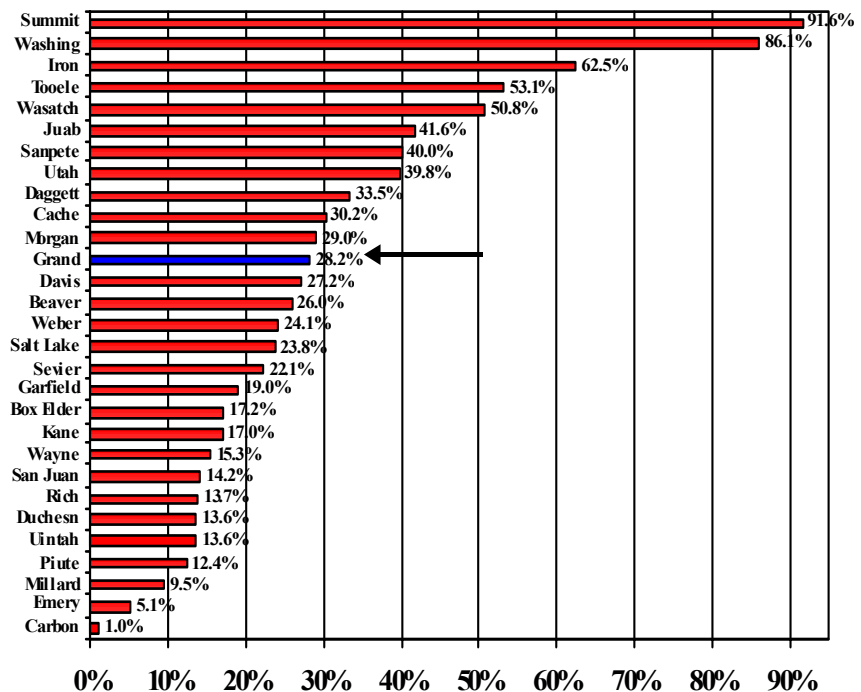
Grand County Population 1980 - 2005



Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget.

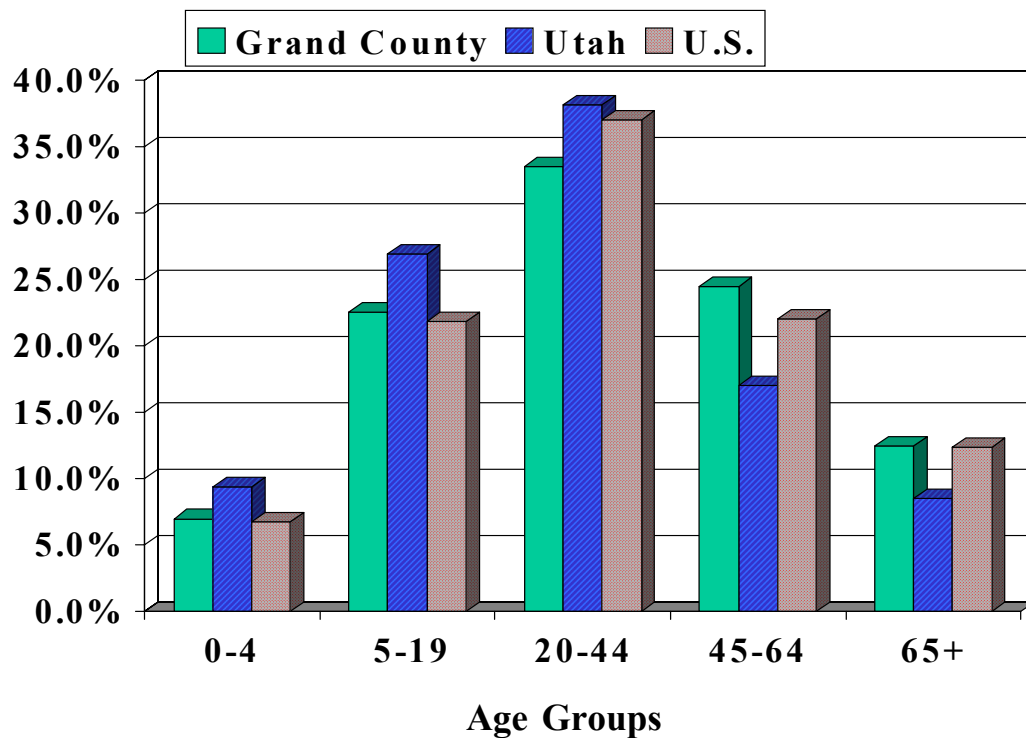
Population Growth by County 1990 - 2000

Grand County experienced healthy population growth when compared with Utah's other counties. It grew at more than double the rate of most other counties in Eastern Utah.



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

population age distribution grand county, Utah & U.S. 2000

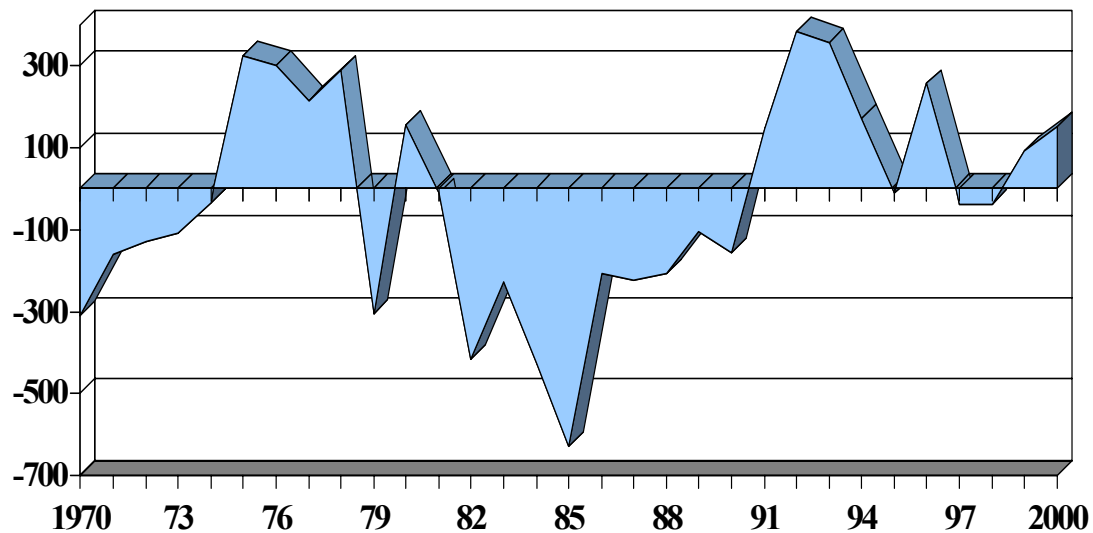


Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Grand County's population profile is similar to that of the U.S. Grand County's 20 - 44 year-old population percentage is below that of Utah and the U.S. Conversely, its 5-19 year-old population share is near the U.S. average and below the state average. The older population percentages are substantially above the state average and close to the U.S. average.

Flucuating economic growth and educational opportunities outside the area induce many in the prime labor force years of 20 - 44 to leave the area.

population net-migration pattern Grand county 1970 - 2000



Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget.

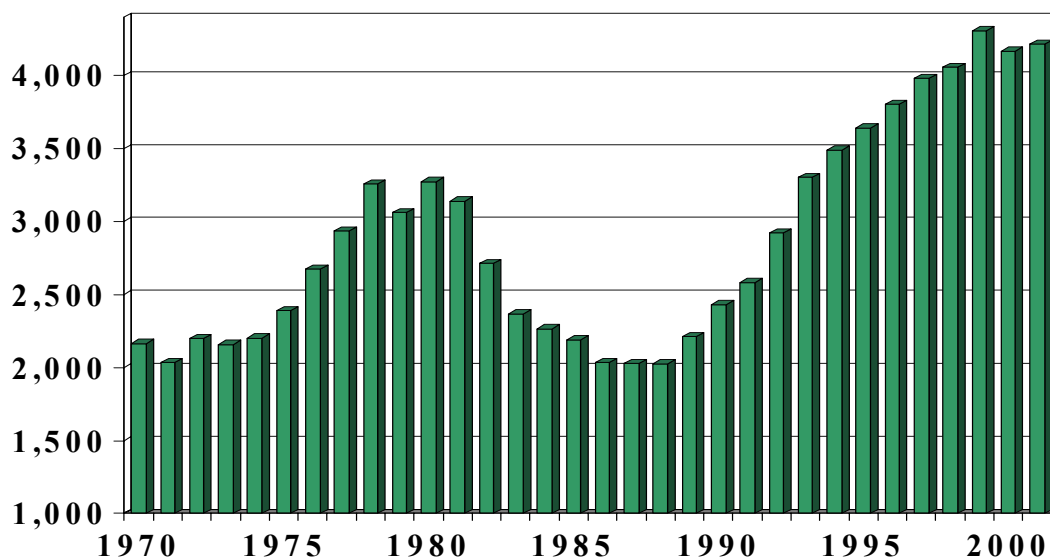
Migration patterns largely mirror the economic performance within the county. The mid-70s reflect a period of intense growth due to the energy boom, which induced a period of strong in-migration. The collapse of the energy industry resulted in severe out-migration during the 80s. Economic growth improved in the 90s as Grand County's economy transformed itself from a natural resource-driven economy to a recreation-based economy.

Please note that this is just the migration component of total population. Grand County's population has grown historically due to the natural increase (births minus deaths) component. The migration component affects this growth by either increasing or decreasing the speed with which the overall population increases.

Employment Profile

Grand County nonfarm employment 1970 -2001

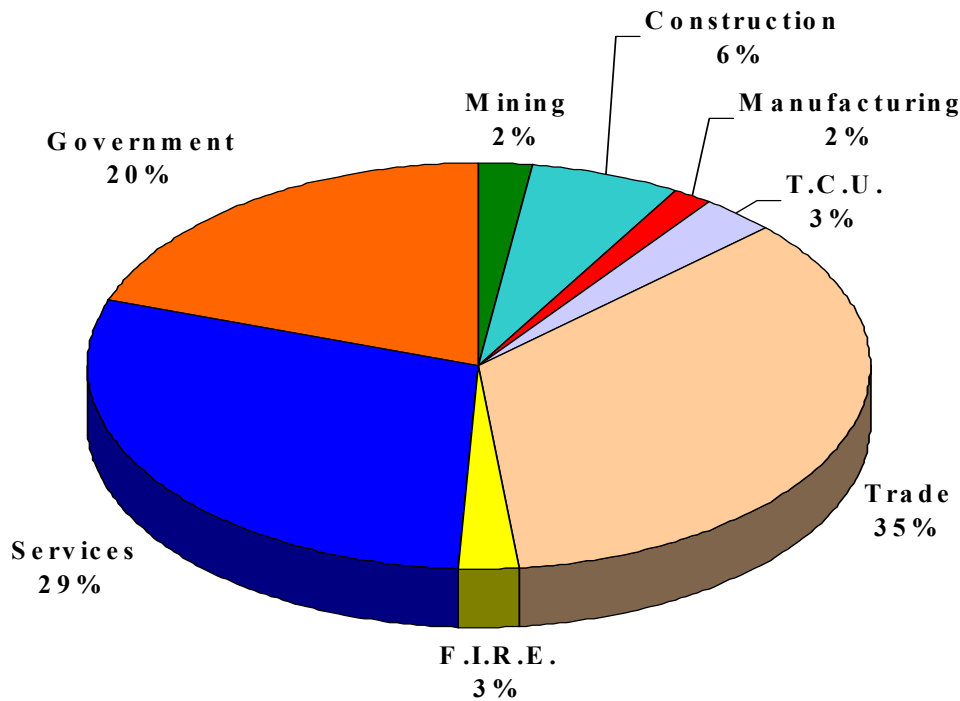
Employment



Source: Utah Dept. of Workforce Services.

Grand County's employment trends over the last 30 years show expansion in the 70s and early 80s. This period of strong job growth was fueled by the demand for energy-based natural resources. The late 80s saw a sharp fall in employment as the energy boom ended. In the 90s employment expanded rapidly, to historically high levels, as the local economy transformed from a resource-based economy to a recreation mecca.

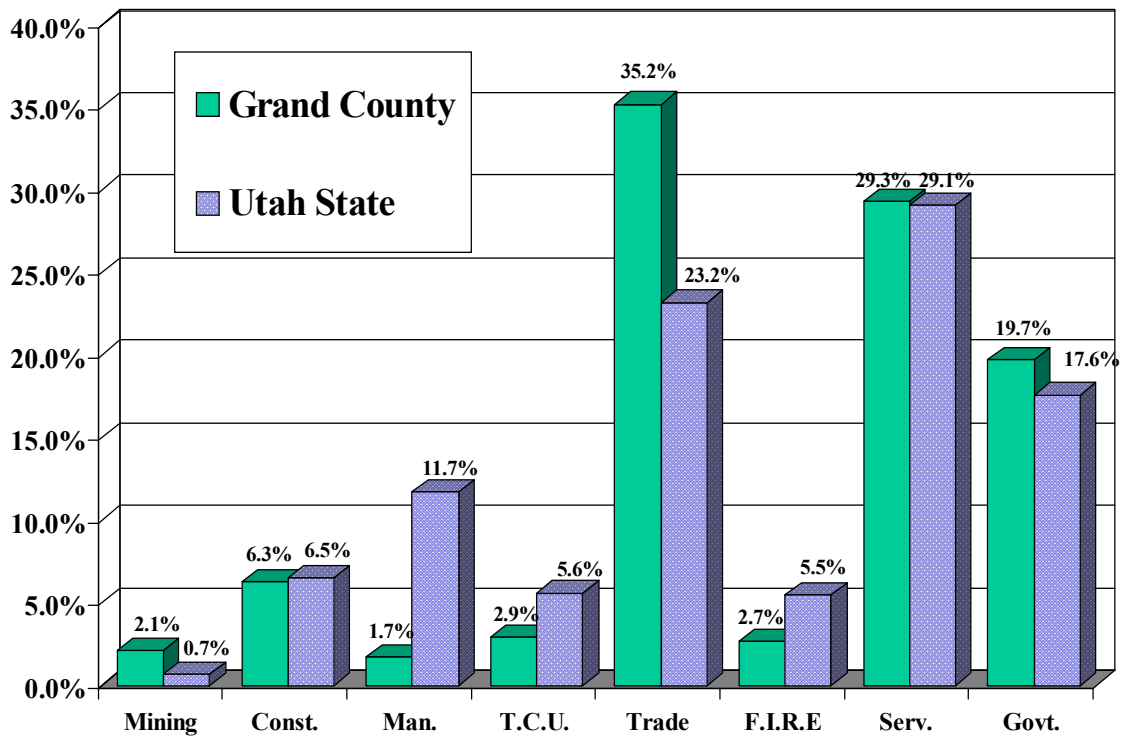
grand County employment Distribution by Industry - 2001



Source: Utah Dept. of Workforce Services.

Three industries account for around 84 percent of employment in Grand County. Trade tops the list, followed by services and government. Recreation-based employment and visitor services, such as lodging, eating, and drinking places, have expanded rapidly during the decade. New commercial building and housing developments have also been a boon to the construction industry.

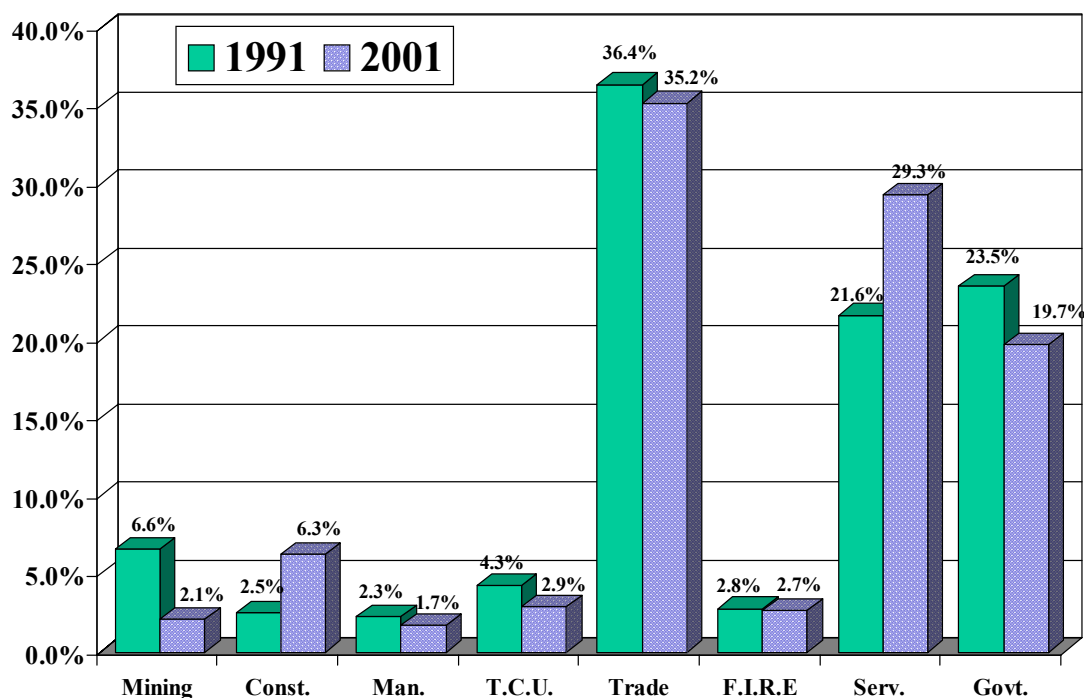
employment distribution by major industry grand county vs. state of utah 2001



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

The above chart shows how important trade is to Grand County's economy.

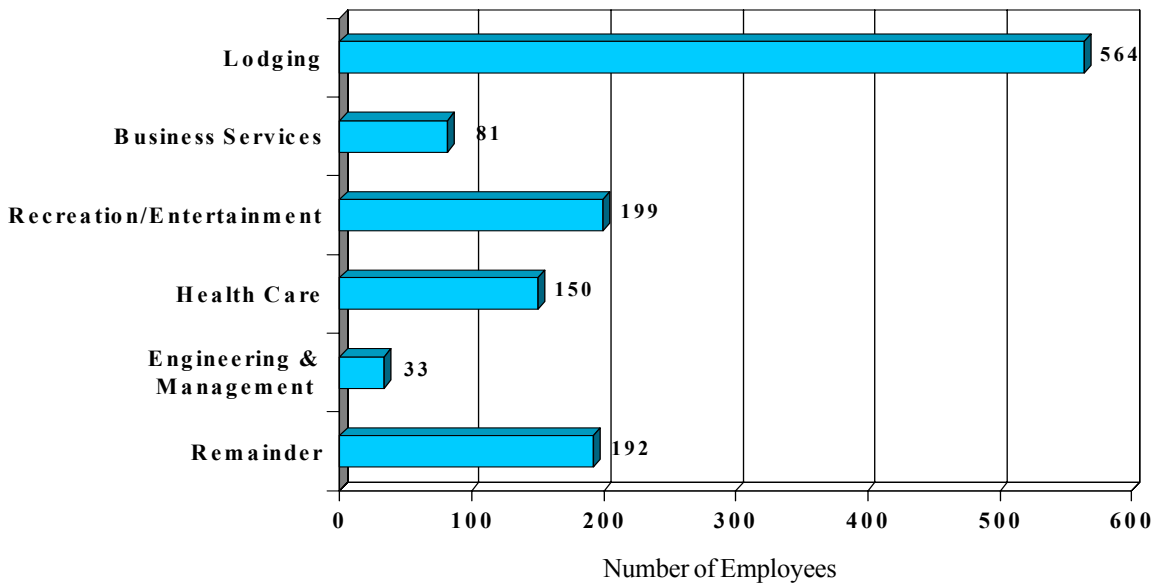
changing percent of employment by major industry grand county 1991, 2001



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

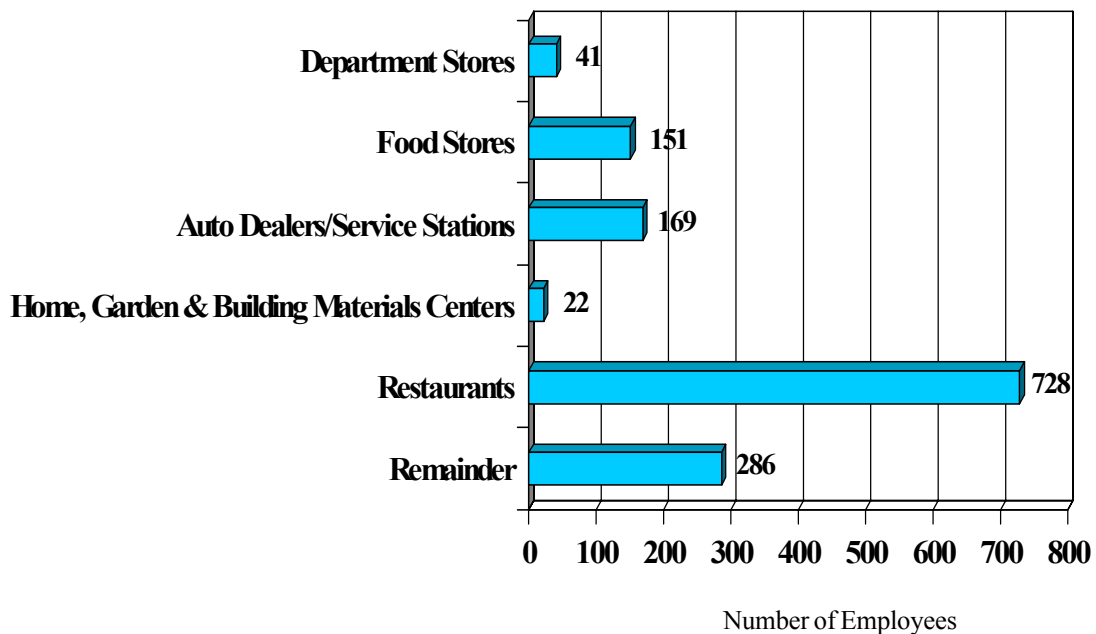
The distribution of employment has shifted significantly in Grand County during the past ten years. Services and construction have seen their share of employment rise dramatically, while transportation, communications, utilities, government, and mining have seen their share of employment fall. Services experienced dramatic growth during the decade. Construction employment began to expand as demand for housing and commercial buildings increased.

services employment distribution grand county 2001



Source: Utah Dept. of Workforce Services.

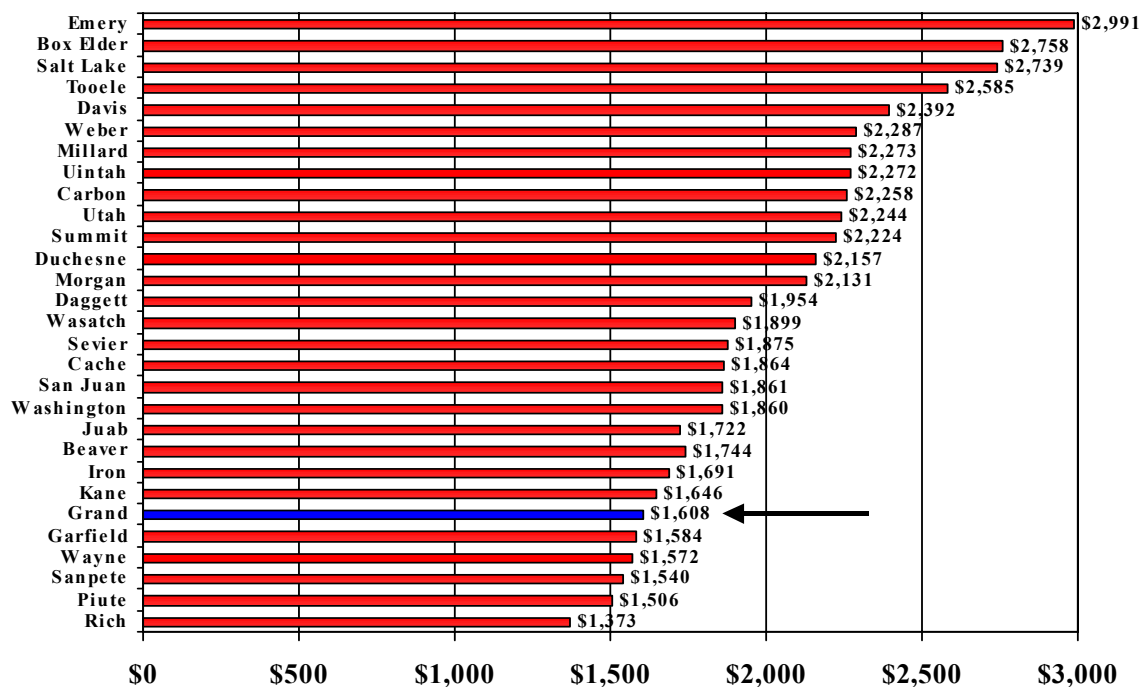
Retail trade employment distribution grand county 2001



Source: Utah Dept. of Workforce Services.

Wages and Income

2001 average Monthly wage by county



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

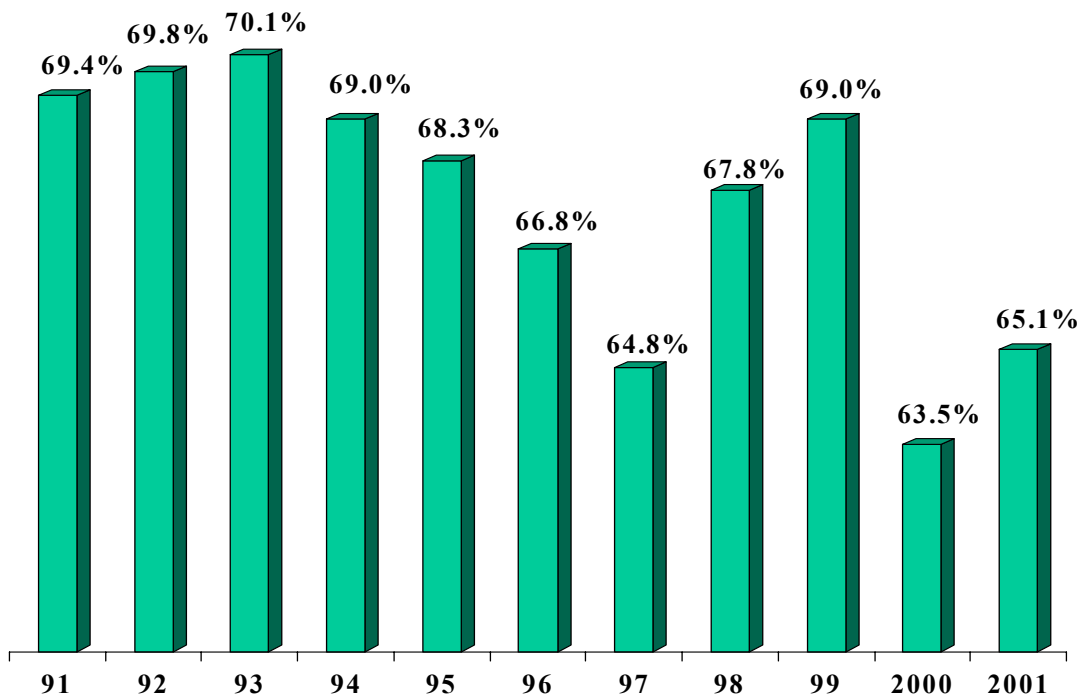
Grand County's average monthly wage ranks near the bottom in the state. A concentration in low-wage retail trade and services industries are factors in the low average monthly wage. Seasonality, related to the recreation industry, also contributes to slow wage growth.

**Grand County
Average Monthly Wage
1991 - 2001**

2001	\$1,608
2000	\$1,525
1999	\$1,580
1998	\$1,497
1997	\$1,369
1996	\$1,348
1995	\$1,323
1994	\$1,289
1993	\$1,279
1992	\$1,258
1991	\$1,186

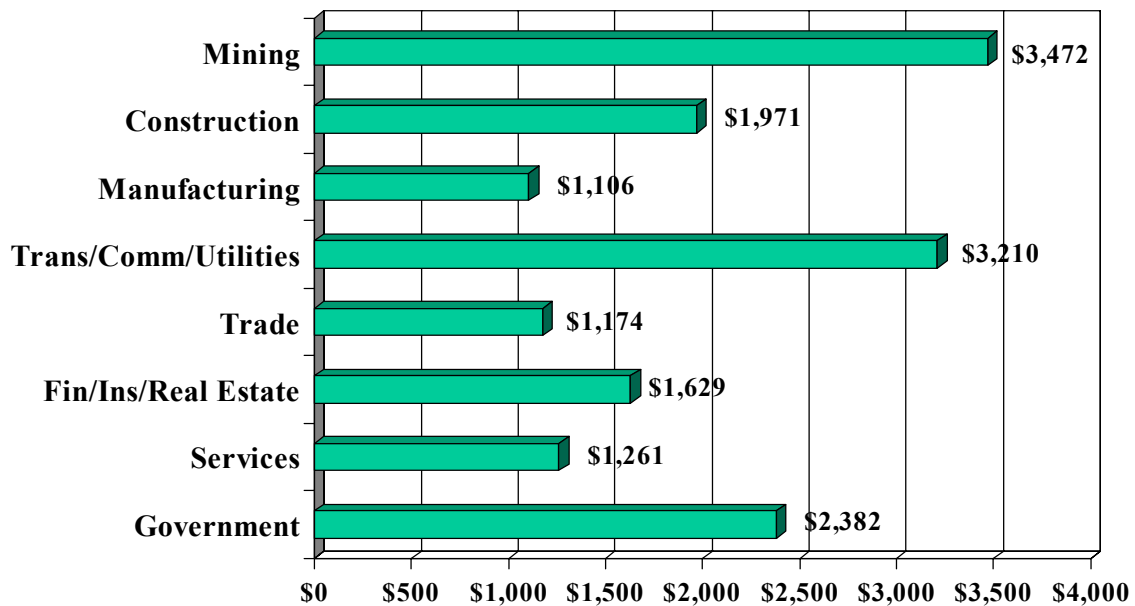
Grand County's average monthly wage is significantly below the Utah statewide average. During the 1990's the disparity has increased. Dependence on recreation-based industries combined with a strong seasonal visitation pattern dampens overall wage growth. Trade and services, which tend to have lower wages, grew during the 90s. A growing construction industry will help boost wages in the future, as will efforts to extend the recreation season.

**grand county average monthly wage
as a percent of utah average
1991 - 2001**



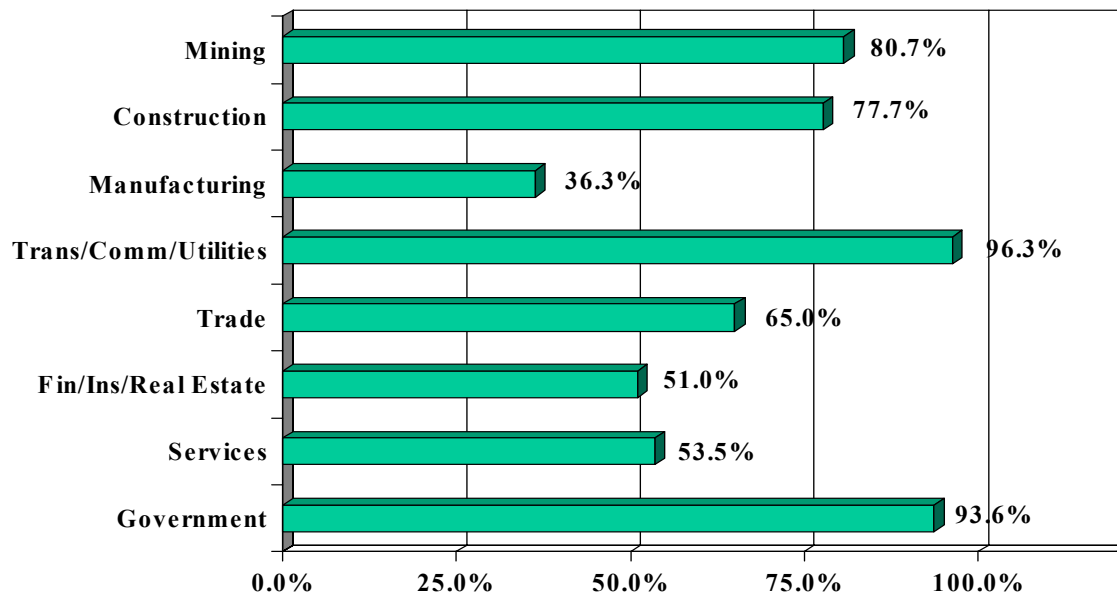
Source: Utah Dept. of Workforce Services.

Grand county average monthly wage by major industry division 2001



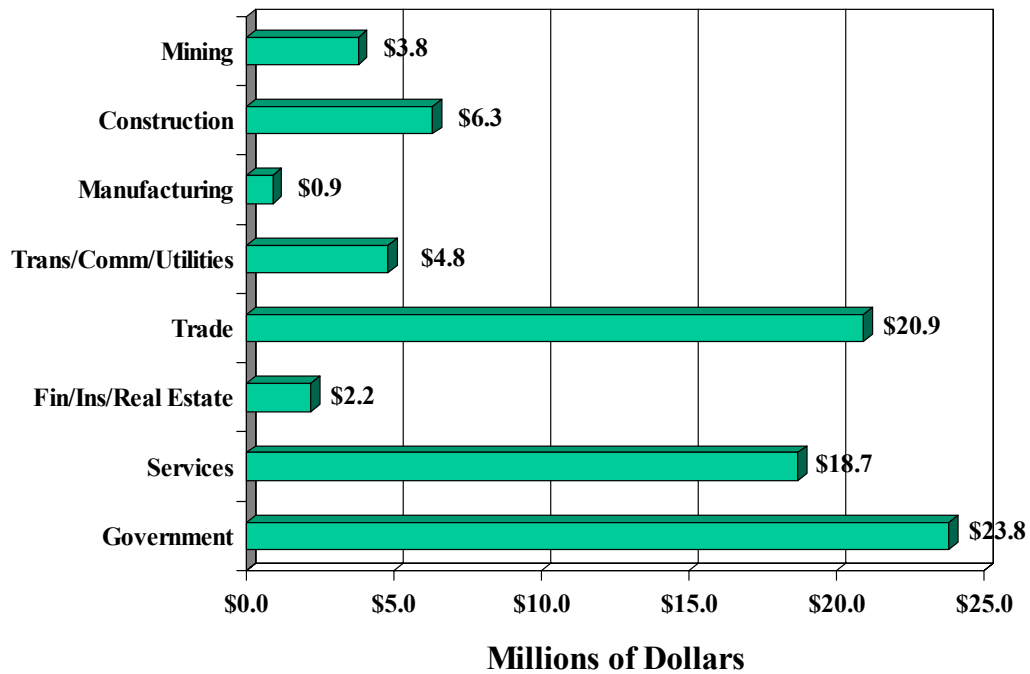
Source: Utah Dept. of Workforce Services.

Grand county average monthly wage by major industry division as a percent of Utah average 2001



Source: Utah Dept. of Workforce Services.

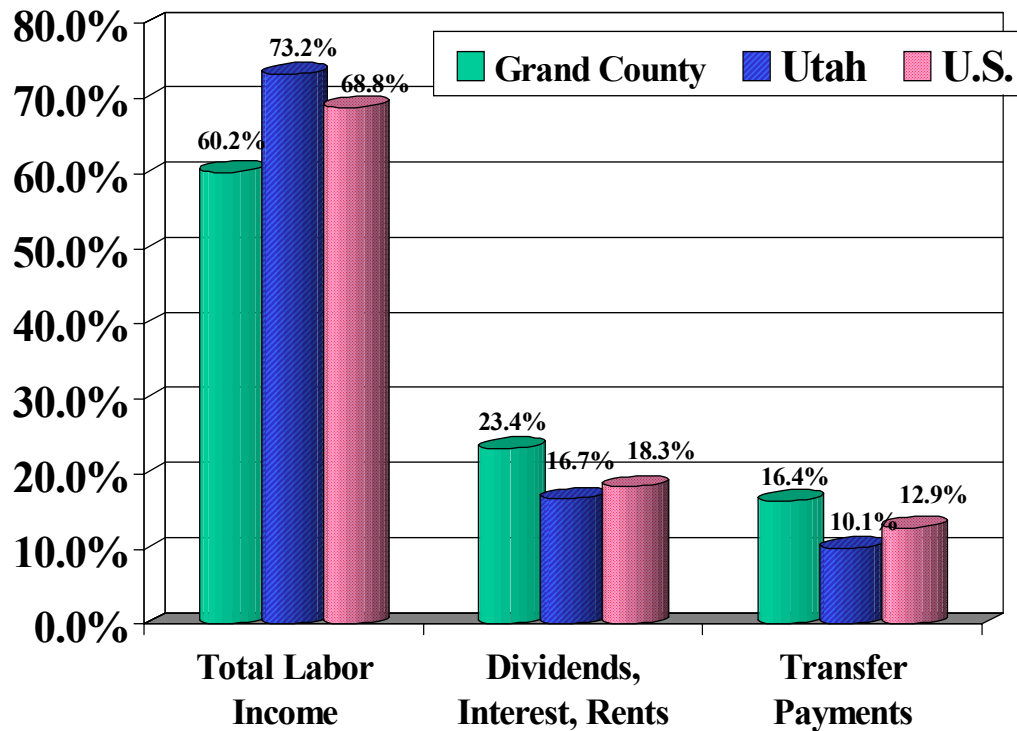
**total wages
by major industry division
grand county
2001**



Source: Utah Dept. of Workforce Services.

When it comes to total wages paid, trade, services, and government industries dominate, providing nearly 78 percent of the area's total wages. While mining is an industry with high average monthly wages, it accounts for less than 5 percent of payroll wages.

distribution of income sources Grand county, Utah & U.S. 2000

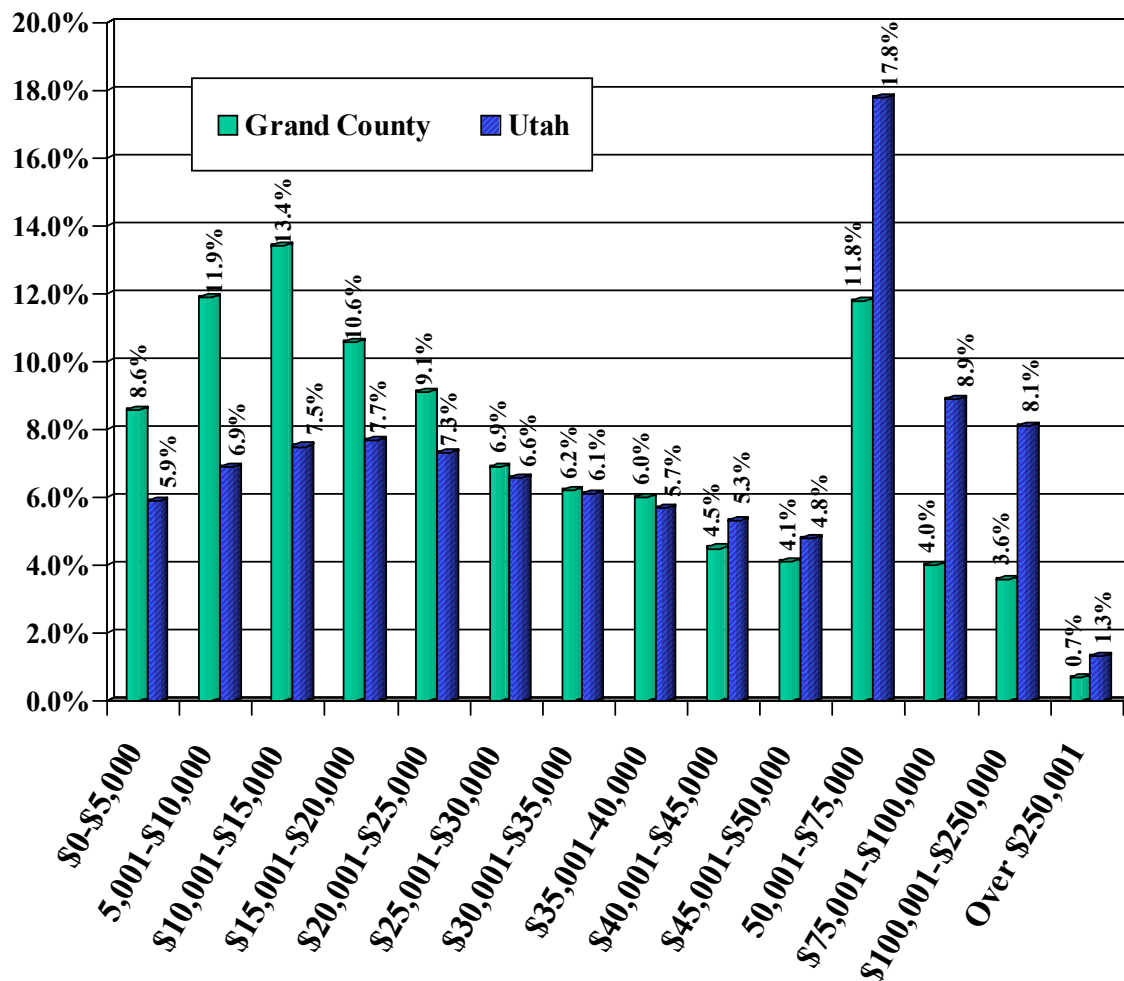


Source: U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Wages are just part of the income picture. The other income sources are dividends/interest/rents, and transfer payments. Unlike most other counties in Eastern Utah, Grand County receives a higher portion of its income from dividends/interest/rents. The percentage of income from this usually high-income source exceeds that for the state and the U.S. Transfer payments, on the other hand, are generally fixed-income and not usually high-income. These include social security, disability, welfare, etc., and are more sustenance payments than they are generators of wealth.

Income tax returns of county residents may also be analyzed. At low-income levels, Grand County's percentage is substantially higher than the state. For higher income levels the trend is reversed and Grand County has fewer high-end incomes than the state average.

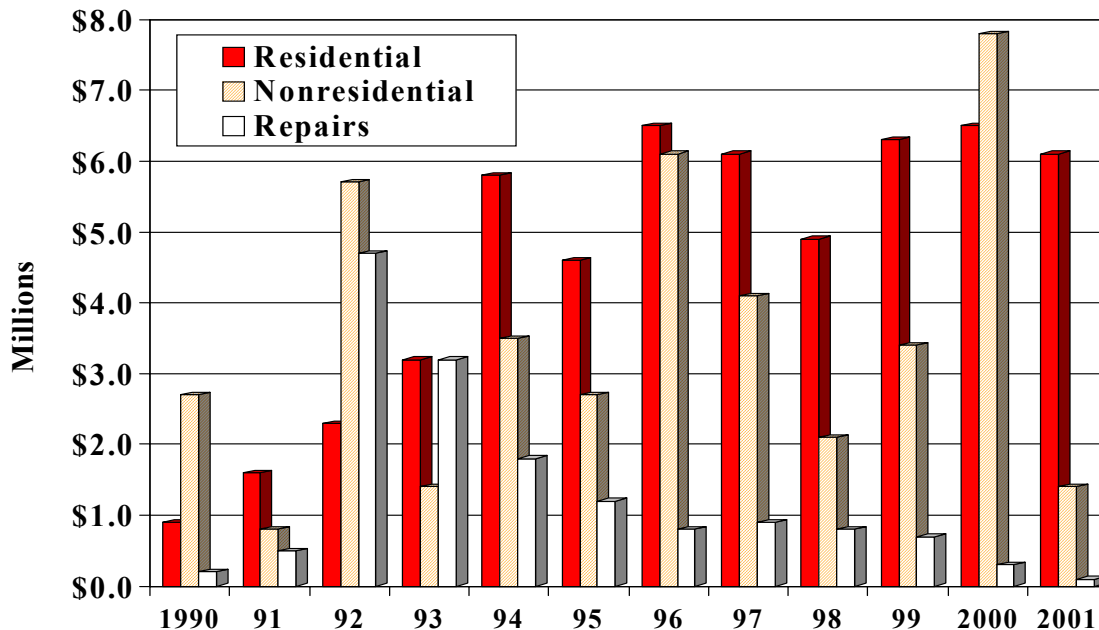
Income intervals reported from income tax returns grand county and statewide average 2000



Source: Utah State Tax Commission, Family Based Statistics of Income.

Other Economic Indicators

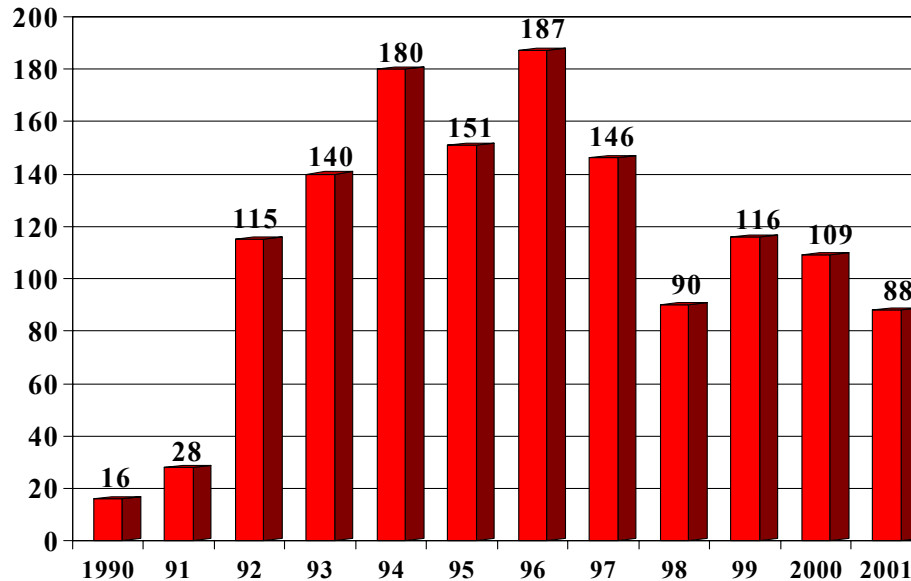
Construction permit values in grand county residential , nonresidential , repairs 1990 - 2001



Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah.

Construction activity in Grand County has been robust throughout the 1990's. Residential valuation dominates, though nonresidential valuations have shown solid gains. Repairs valuation has been inconsistent over this decade, though typically it is smaller than residential or nonresidential construction values.

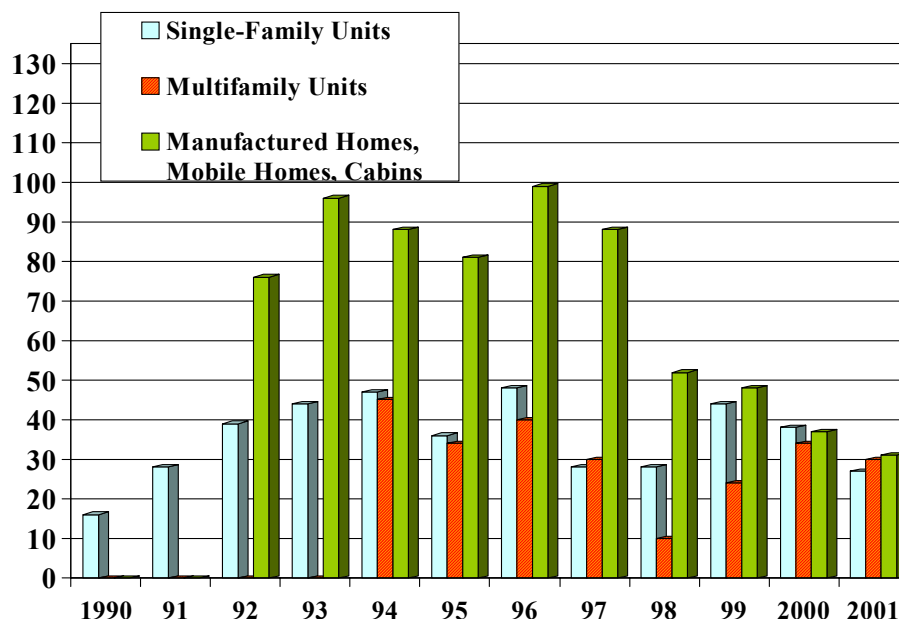
authorized dwelling units grand county 1990 - 2001



Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah.

Authorized residential dwelling unit numbers shot up during the 1990's. Consistent growth has occurred from 1992-2001. Grand County's climate, scenery, and a growing second-home market have stimulated demand for housing.

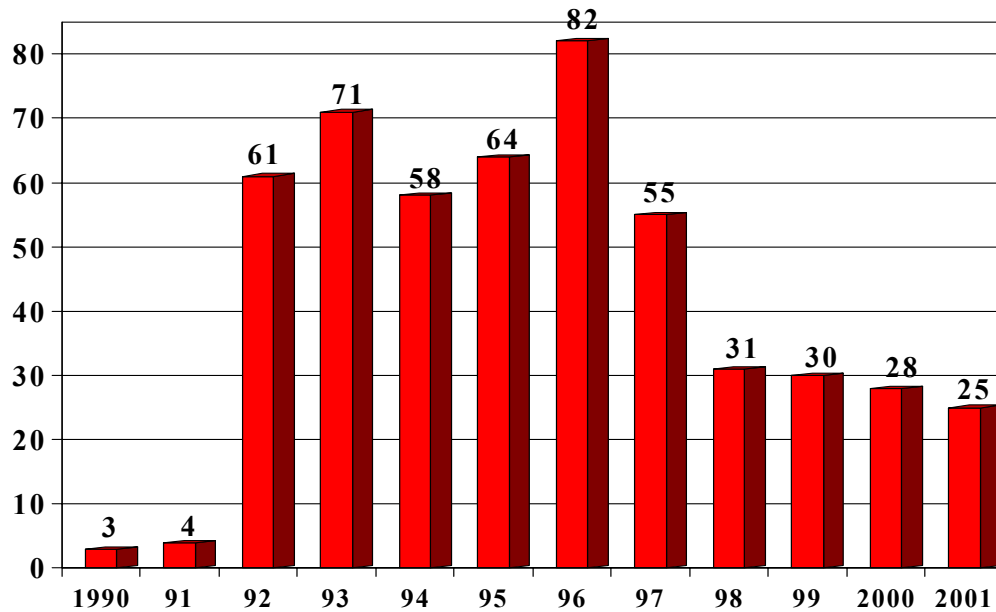
residential permit authorizations single-family homes, Multifamily units, and Manufactured homes/Cabins in Grand county 1990 - 2001



Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah.

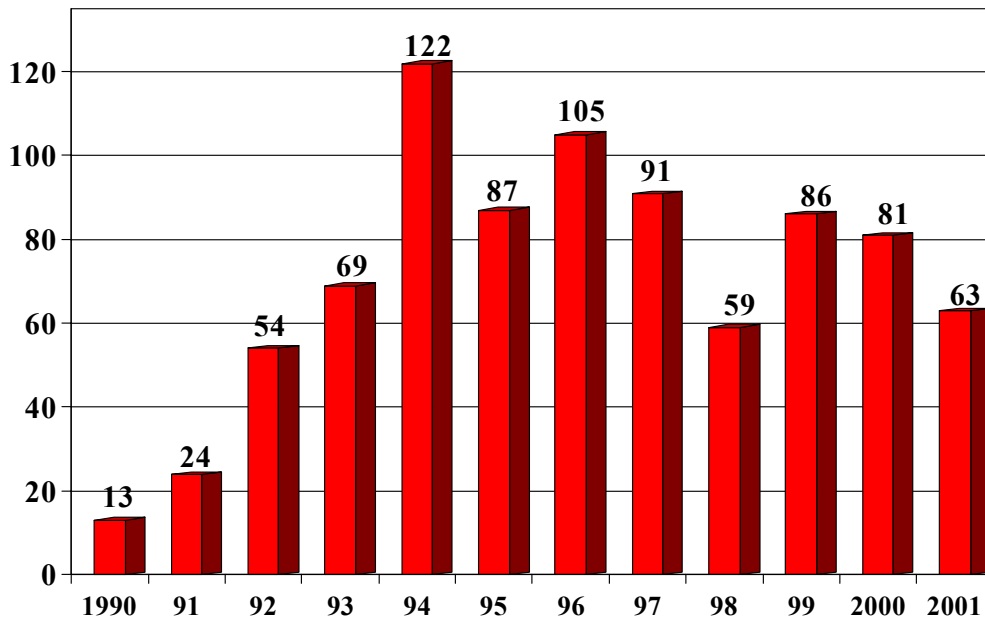
As a component of residential permit-authorized activity, manufactured housing units have been important. Authorization of single-family units has also expanded. Multifamily units have surged as recreational activities draw in secondary home buyers for condominiums.

authorized dwelling units moab 1990 -2001



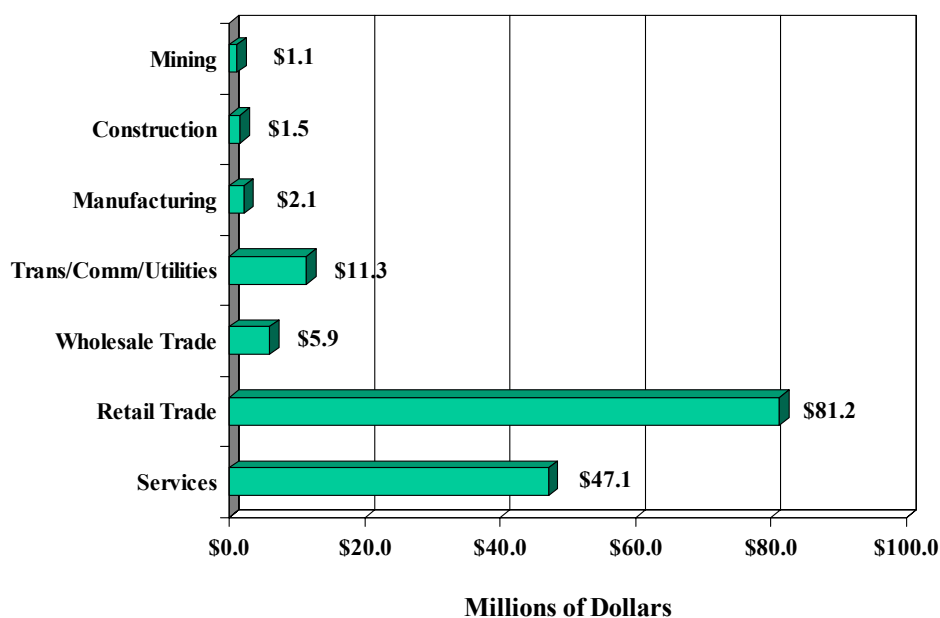
Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah.

authorized dwelling units Other grand County 1990 - 2001



Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah.

taxable sales by Major industry grand county 2001

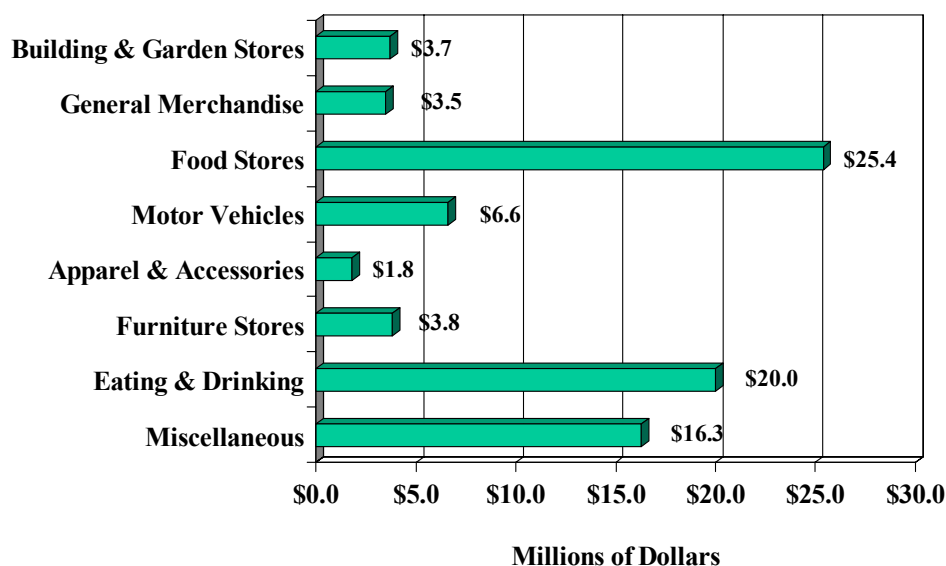


In a consumer/tourism-driven economy, the major points of monetary interaction are retail trade and services activities.

Source: Utah State Tax Commission.

taxable sales in the retail trade industry grand county 2001

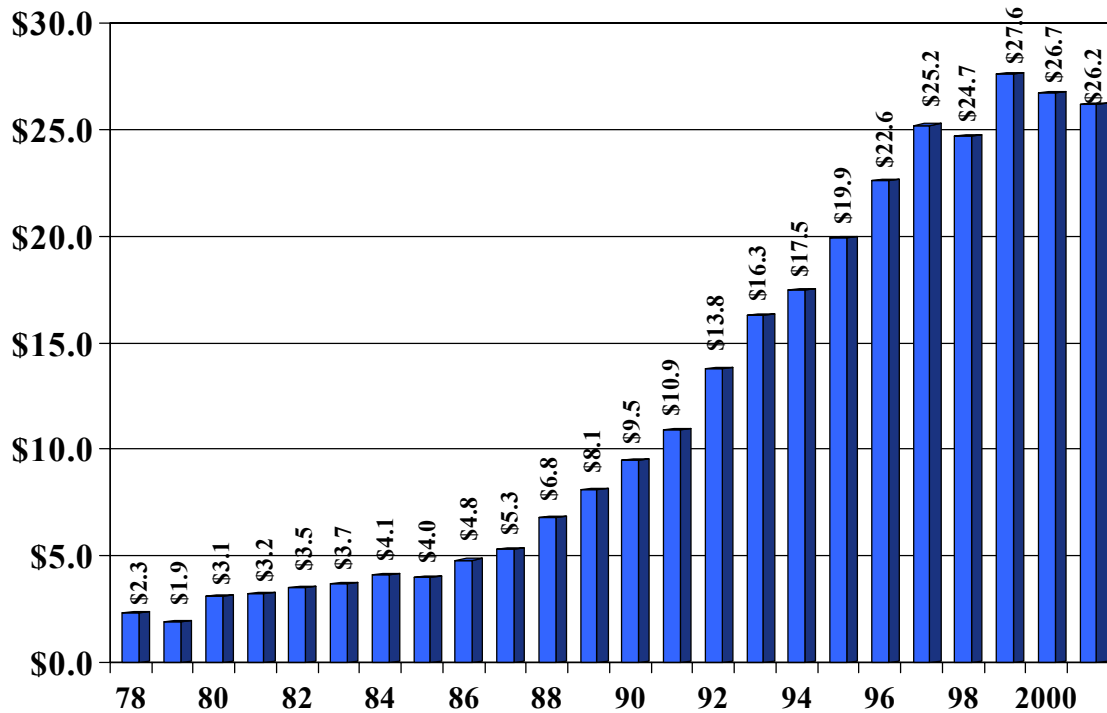
Grand County's tourism industry stands out as sales at eating and drinking places and food stores dominate. Miscellaneous sales, which includes equipment rentals, also captures a large share of total retail sales.



Source: Utah State Tax Commission.

Annual Gross Taxable Room Rents grand county 1978-2001

Millions of Dollars



Source: Utah State Tax Commission.

Gross Taxable Room Rents show how dramatically the recreation-based industry grew during the 90s in Grand County. The county ranks fifth in the state in Gross Taxable Room Rents, accounting for nearly 4.5 percent of the total.